THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9098. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1779.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-MORROW Evening, will be revived, The

ROMAN FATHER.

The Roman Father, Mr WILKINSON,
(His first Appearance on this Stage these three years.)
Tullus Hoſtilius, Mr SMITH.
Valerius, Mr LANE.
Citizen, Mr HALLION.
And Publius Horatius, Mr WOODS.
Valeria, Mrs WOODS.
And Horatia, Mrs MONTAGUE.

In Act V. A PROCESSION and TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

The Vocal Parts by
Mr WOOD, Mr HALLION, Mr LYON, Mr CHARTERIS;
Miſs MILLS, Mrs SHIELD, Mrs WOOD, and Mrs HITCHCOCK.

To which will be added, a New Speaking Pantomime, divided into three Acts, called,

THE TOUCHSTONE OF TRUTH;
OR,
HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER.

With a variety of New Scenery, Dreſſes, Decorations, &c.
Particularly a ROCK SCENE;—The ORDER OF THE GARTER, (painted by the late Mr Dahl of Covent Garden Theatre);—A View of St JAMES's PARK, &c.

Act I. Finiſhes at Paris; Act II. At Lady Faſhion's Rout; and Act III. concludes with the Order of the Garter.

The principal Characters by

Mr WILKINSON,	Mr LANE,
Mr WOOD,	Mr HALLION,
Mr CHALMERS,	Mr COLBY,
Mr HITCHCOCK,	Mr CHARTERIS,
Mr BAILEY,	And Mr WOOD.
Mrs MONTAGUE,	Miſs MILLS,
Mrs WOODS,	Mrs WOOD,
Mrs SHIELD,	And Mrs HITCHCOCK.

The doors to be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up at ſix o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr Burt, at the Theatre.

MR TENDUCCI humbly gives notice, That the ſo much wiſhed for and renowned Italian Opera of ORPHEUS and EURYDICE, with grand Choruſſes, &c. &c. compoſed by the celebrated Chevalier GLUCK, will be performed in the courſe of next month, of which proper notice will be given in the news-papers.

As this performance will be attended with a great deal of expence, Mr Tenducci requeſts thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who have expreſſed a deſire to ſee this Opera performed here, to favour him with their names, at Mrs Steuart's, Gavinloch's land, Lawn-market.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Inſurances in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, at the preſent term of CHRISTMAS, *being the 25th* December 1779, *are deſired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.*

Inſurers are therefore deſired to call at the Sun Fire Office, *Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as uſual, for old Premiums, and Policies iſſued for new Inſurances, by*

ROBERT ALLAN, *Agent.*

This day is publiſhed,
By C. ELLIOT, Parliament-ſquare,
price 3s. 3d. in boards,

A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air:

PARTICULARLY,

1. On the different methods of procuring and adminiſtering Fixed Air.—2. On its ſenſible effects on health, taken internally.—3. On its effects on diſeaſes of the putrid claſs.—4. On putrefaction, the putrid effluvium, and the means of correcting the putrid effluvium.—5. On the effects of Fixed Air, on the putrefactive proceſs, and on the putrid effluvium.—6. On the cauſe of Fixed Air in cachexies and phagedenic ulcers.—7. In ſome diſeaſes of the ſtomach.—8. On the ſtone and gravel.—9. On the diſpoſition to the ſtone in the cyder counties, compared with ſome other parts of England.—10. On the noxious effects of Fixed Air.

By MATTHEW DOBSON, M. D. F. R. S.

Of C. Elliot may be had, this day publiſhed,

1. A new edition of the Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, F.R.S. and Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hoſpital. To this edition is added ſome Treatiſes, never before publiſhed, and a compleat Index to the whole. Price only 18s. in boards, or one guinea bound.
2. Conſpectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, auctore Jacobo Gregory, M. D. price 5s. 3d. in boards.
3. Bell's Treatiſe on Ulcers, White Swellings of the Joints, Inflammation, &c. the ſecond edition, price 5s. in boards.
4. Dr Home's Clinical Caſes and Hiſtories, price 5s. 3d. in boards.
5. Dr Duncan's Clinical Caſes, price 4s. 3d. in boards.
6. Aitken's Syſtematic Elements of the theory and practice of Surgery, price 6s. in boards.
7. Macquier's Chymical Dictionary, a new edition from the laſt Paris one, 3 vols. price 1l. 1s. bound.
8. Firſt Lines of Phyſiology, by Baron Alb. Haller, a new tranſlation, with a compleat index, price only 6s. in boards.
9. Pharmacopœia Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgenſis, 12mo. 2s. 6d. ſewed.
10. Baron Van Swieten's Commentaries, a new edition, dedicated to Dr Cullen, in 18 vols. royal 12mo. price 2l. 12s. 6d. in boards.
11. Withering on the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, 1s. 6d ſewed.
12. Birch on the Efficacy of Electricity in removing Female Obſtructions, 1s. 6d ſewed.
13. Dr P. D. Leſlie's Philoſophical Enquiry into the cauſe of Animal Heat, 8vo. 5s. 3d in boards.

Speedily will be publiſhed, by C. Elliot,

SMELLIE's MIDWIFERY, 3 vols. 12mo. To which will be added, (reduced on 40 copperplates, ſo as to bind with editions of that ſize) his correct and elegant ſet of ANATOMICAL TABLES, with explanations, and an abridgement of the practice of Midwifery: price only half-a-guinea.

N. B. He will alſo ſell the tables, explanations, and abridgement ſeparately, to accommodate ſuch Gentlemen as have purchaſed the book formerly.—The 8vo ſize at 6s. and the 12mo ſize at 5s in boards.

By Order of the Juſtices of the Peace of the Shire of Edinburgh, met at their Quarter Seſſions the 10th December current,

THE ſaid Juſtices are appointed to meet at a Quarter Seſſion to be held by them upon Monday the 10th of January next, at Twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Seſſion-houſe, Edinburgh, in order to take under their conſideration the report of a committee of their number, relative to the fixing regulations to be obſerved betwixt the maſter taylors, within the ſhire of Edinburgh, and their journeymen; and the Keepers of Slates or Houſes of Call for journeymen taylors out of work,

From the London Gazette, December 21.
Admiralty-Office, December 21. 1779.

CAPTAIN Chriſtian, of his Majeſty's armed ſhip the Vigilant, arrived here early this morning with a letter from Captain Henry, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, to Mr Stephens, dated in Savannah river, Georgia, November 8, 1779, of which the following is an extract.

I Beg you will be pleaſed to communicate to the Right Honourable my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the following important particulars:

That the French fleet, under the Count d'Eſtaing, conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, two of 50 guns, and eleven frigates, arrived on this coaſt the 1ſt of September paſt, from Cape Francois, having on board a large body of troops, purpoſely for the reduction of this province: They ſailed from the Cape on the 20th of Auguſt, and came through the windward paſſag-, and they diſpatched two ſhips of the line and three frigates to Charles-Town, to announce their coming, and prepare the rebel force by ſea and land to join the Comte d'Eſtaing, theſe two ſhips of the line and frigates were ſeen from Tybee the 3d of September, when Lieutenant Lock, of the Roſe, was ſent to reconnoitre them, and brought word they were French.

Lieutenant Whitworth, who commands the Keppel armed brig, was ordered to get ready a faſt ſailing tender of his own, to proceed to New-York with this intelligence, and ſailed with his diſpatches on the 6th, but was chaſed in again by ſeven ſail. On the 7th at night he made another attempt, wherein there is every reaſon to hope he was ſucceſsful.

On the 8th, forty-one ſail were diſcovered to the ſouthward of Tybee, plying to windward, the wind being northerly, as it had been for ſome days paſt, drove them to the ſouthward of this port.

Major-General Prevoſt at Savannah was immediately acquainted of their appearance, who went to work, with every exertion, to increaſe the fortifications of the town. Diſpatches were ſent to the Hon. Colonel Maitland, who was poſted with part of the army on Port Royal iſland, and to Captain Chriſtian, of his Majeſty's ſhip Vigilant, to repair to Savannah as ſoon as poſſible, with the troops, ſhips and gallies there.

The Fowey, Roſe, Keppel armed brig, and Germain Provincial armed ſhip, were ſo placed, that if the French ſhips came in ſuperior, we might run up the river; and the leading marks for the bar were cut down.

On the 9th the whole French fleet anchored off the bar, and next day four frigates weighed and came to Tybee anchorage. It was determined on their approach to run up the river with the King's ſhips, and join our force with the General, for the defence of the town, at this time the French were ſending troops from their ſhips, which were firſt put into ſmall craft from Charles-Town, and run into Oſſabaw inlet, from whence they were landed in launches at Bowley, thirteen miles from Savannah, under cover of four gallies; and their frigates were preparing to advance up the river.

From the 10th to the 13th we were buſy ſending to town part of the Fowey and Roſe's guns and ammunition, in veſſels ſent by the General for that purpoſe. On the 13th, the Fowey and Roſe being much lightened, ſailed over the Mudflat to Five Fathom Hole, three miles below the town, from whence were ſent up the remainder of the guns and ammunition.

The Comet galley and Keppel armed brig were directed to place themſelves ſo below the Mudflat as to cover the paſſage of Colonel Maitland, with the King's troops from Port Royal, through walls cut, from whom we had not heard ſince our diſpatches to them were ſent, the communication with boats being cut off.

The 14th and 15th the ſeamen were employed landing the cannon and ammunition of the ſhips from the ſmall veſſels, which having done, the ſeamen were appointed to the different batteries, and the marines incorporated with the grenadiers of the 60th regiment.

On the 16th the Comte d'Eſtaign ſummoned the General to ſurrender the town to the arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; at the ſame time ſaying, his troops were the ſame who ſo recently ſtormed and conquered the Grenades; that their courage and preſent ardour were ſo great, any works we ſhould raiſe, or any oppoſition we could make, would be of no import. Not intimidated with this language, the General called a meeting of field and ſea officers, when it was reſolved to take twenty-four hours to conſider. In that time the troops from Beaufort arrived in boats from the Vigilant and tranſports (in Callibogie Sound) through walls cut under the direction of Lieutenant Goldeſbrough of the Vigilant; and now the Comte d'Eſtaign had his final anſwer, That we were unanimouſly determined to defend the town.

The General, ever attentive to increaſe the defence of the town, with Captain Moncrief our principal engineer, were now indefatigable night and day, raiſing new works and batteries, which aſtoniſhed our enemies; and every officer, ſoldier, and ſailor, worked with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs: And I have the pleaſure to inform their Lordſhips, the General has been pleaſed to expreſs his particular ſatisfaction with the ſervices of the officers and ſeamen of the King's ſhips and tranſports during the whole ſiege.

It being apprehended the enemy's ſhips might come too near the town, and annoy the rear of our lines, it was judged expedient to ſink a number of veſſels to ſtop the paſſage; his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe making at this time ſeventeen inches water an hour, after ſheathing her as low as we could at Cockſpur, her bottom worm-eaten quite through, and her ſtern rotten, as appears by a ſurvey of ſhipwrights held on her a ſhort time before, wherein it is declared ſhe could not ſwim above two months; her men, guns, and ammunition being on ſhore, I thought her the moſt eligible to ſink, as her weight would keep her acroſs the channel, when lighter veſſels could not, owing to the rapidity of the current, and hard ſandy bottom, which prevented the ſticking faſt where they were ſunk. The Savannah armed ſhip, purchaſed into the King's ſervice by order of Commodore Sir James Wallace ſome time before, was ſcuttled and ſunk alſo; four tranſports were ſunk beſides, which blocked up the channel; ſeveral ſmaller veſſels were alſo ſunk above the town; and a boom laid acroſs, to prevent the enemy ſending down fire-rafts among our ſhipping, or landing troops in our rear.

The Fowey, Keppel brig, Comet galley, and Germain provincial armed ſhip, were got to town previous to ſinking the veſſels; the Germain, having her guns in, was placed off Yamairaw, to flank our lines.

Three French frigates were now advanced up the river to the Mudflat, one of them having 12 pounders, with two rebel galleys, carrying each two 18 pounders in their prows, anchored in Five Fathom Hole; from whence the frigate ſailed into the back river, with intent to cannonade the rear of our lines: She threw a great number of ſhot, which being at their utmoſt range, did no execution. The galleys advancing nearer did ſome damage to the houſes. A few ſhot now and then from the river battery made them keep a reſpectable diſtance.

The French having now made regular approaches, and finiſhed their batteries of mortars and cannon near enough to our works, on the 3d of October, at midnight, opened their bomb-battery of nine large mortars: At day-break they alſo opened with thirty-ſeven pieces of heavy cannon, landed from the fleet, and fired on our lines and batteries with great fury. This laſted day and night until the morning of the 9th, when finding little notice taken of their ſhot or ſhells, at day-break ſtormed with their whole force, the Compte d'Eſtaign at their head. This attempt proved moſt fatal to them; for they met with ſo very ſevere a repulſe from only three hundred men, aſſiſted by the grape-ſhot from the batteries, that from this day they worked with indefatigable labour to carry off their cannon and mortars, and deſcended to a degree of civility we had hitherto been ſtrangers to. Their loſs was very great, moſt of their beſt officers and ſoldiers killed and wounded; the Comte d'Eſtaign among the latter.

On the night of the 17th the French entirely quitted their works, retreated to their boats, and embarked under cover of their galleys. General Lincoln, with the rebel army, retreated up the country with great precipitation, burning every bridge behind them; and we are told their army is totally diſperſed.

The French have been favoured by the weather to their utmoſt wiſh, having had from [illegible] to nine, in ſhallow fathoms, and the ſmall craft from Charles Town employed watering them from this river. The only accident we know they met with was loſing one boat with 100 men.

When the French troops were all embarked, an officer was ſent on ſhore to exchange priſoners: This being finiſhed, they loſt no time in returning down the river with their frigates and galleys to Tybee.

The Vigilant, with the Scourge and Vindictive galleys, the Snake half-galley and three tranſports, were obliged to remain at Callibogie the whole ſiege; where Captain Chriſtian of the Vigilant ſecured them all in ſo ſtrong a poſition, and erected a battery on ſhore to protect them, that the French and rebels thought it moſt prudent to let them alone. They are now all at Tybee, the French fleet having left this coaſt the 26th of October, and their frigates left this river the 2d of November.

On the 4th of November the Myrtle navy victualler, who was taken by the French, and turned into a watering veſſel, being blown out of this river a few days before they left it, returned to Tybee with a rebel galley, expecting to find their friends; they both fell into our hands. The galley is called the Rutledge, carries two 18 pounders in her prow, and 4 ſixes in her waiſt; I have named her the Viper, and appointed Mr John Steel, maſter's mate of the Roſe, to command her, with an eſtabliſhment ſimiliar to the other galleys, until the Admiral's pleaſure is known. Mr Steel's behaviour at the battery, on the ſpot where the French and rebels ſtormed our lines, deſerves particular notice.

His Majeſty's ſhip Ariel of 24 guns, on a cruiſe off Charleſtown, (when the French came on this coaſt) was taken on the 11th of September, after a very gallant reſiſtance, by the French frigate Amazon of 36 guns. His Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, having loſt all her maſts and bowſprit in a gale of wind, on her paſſage from New York to Savannah, fell into the middle of the French fleet off this bar, and was taken on the 24th of September, together with the Myrtle navy victualler, and Champion ſtore ſhip.

I now beg leave to acknowledge the particular ſervices of Captain Brown of the Roſe, before and during the ſiege, for his very ſpirited exertions on every occaſion: Lieutenant Lock of the Roſe, and Lieutenant Crawford of the Fowey, were ever diligent, anxious, and ſpirited during this whole buſineſs. Captain Fiſher, who commanded the Savannah armed ſhip, acted as Brigade Major to the ſea department; and while he continued in health, did his utmoſt to forward the ſervice.

Captain Knowles, agent to tranſports, ſo ſoon as he was exchanged as a priſoner, ſerved at the batteries; and Lieutenant Goldeſbrough of the Vigilant, by whoſe diligence and activity the King's troops were brought through Wallſcut to Savannah, I have appointed to the Vigilant, in room of Captain Chriſtian, who has the honour to preſent you theſe diſpatches. Captain Brown, late of the Roſe, was to have carried them, but his extreme ill health prevented it. The General having ſent his diſpatches to England in a boat of the Commiſſary General's department, Captain Chriſtian takes his paſſage in her alſo.

Captain Mowbrey, of the Germain Provincial armed ſh[ip]

Auguſtine, who was ſtationed at Yamairaw to flank our lines, was very diligent in that ſervice, and aſſiſting Lieutenant Goldeſbrough in ſinking veſſels, and laying a boom a croſs the river, above the town. Mr Tait, maſter of the Nancy, and Mr Watſon, maſter of the Tweed tranſports, have very particular thanks for their conſtant ſervices at the batteries. Mr. Wilſon, maſter of the Venus, and Mr Maccurdie, maſter of the Neptune tranſports, have the ſame. I muſt beg leave to mention the very ſpirited ſervices of Mr M'Donald, mate of the Eſk tranſport, at this and former times.

The Fowey's cables that were worn were cut up for wads; the conſumption being great from the conſtant fire from the batteries, and her ſails were uſed for tents; a bomb fell into her cabin, which broke the mizen-maſt, and damaged her deck and ſtern frame, but not materially.

Part of the crews of the Experiment and Ariel, being ſent on ſhore by the Comte d'Eſtaing in exchange, will completely man the King's ſhips and gallies on this ſtation, whoſe names are under: Fowey, Vigilant, Scourge galley, Comet galley, Keppel armed brig, Vindictive galley, Viper galley, Hornet half galley, Snake half galley, Germain armed ſhip, and Thunder galley from St Auguſtine.

Liſt of the French fleet on this coaſt under the Comte d'Eſtaing.

FIRST DIVISION.

Le Guerrier, 74; Mr Bougainville; Magnifique, 74; Ceſar, 74; Vengeur, 74; Provence, 64; Marſeilles, 64; Fantaſque, 64.

SECOND DIVISION.

Le Languedoc, 96, Comte d'Eſtaing; Robuſte, 74; Zele, 74; Annibal, 74; Vailant, 74; Artizien, 64; Sagitaire, 54.

THIRD DIVISION.

Le Tonant, 80; Diademe, 74; Hector, 74; Fendant, 74; Dauphine Royal, 70; Reflechi, 64; Sphinx, 64; Roderique ſtoreſhip, 50.

FRIGATES.

La Fortune, 38; l'Amazon, 36; l'Iphigene, 36; la Blanche, 36; la Chimere, 36; la Boudeuſe, 36; la Bricole, 36, heavy metal; le Lys, 18.

ENGLISH SHIPS Taken.

Experiment, 50; Lively, 20; Ceres, 18; Alert cutter, 14.

The land forces on board this fleet were the Iriſh brigade, (Dillon) the regiment of Foix, the grenadiers, light infantry, and a piquet of the rigiments of Armagnac, Agenois, Biam, and Royal Rouſſillon, and of the colony troops of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Cape Francois, and Port au Prince, with the marines of the ſhips, amounted to about 5500 men. They landed at firſt 4000, and, at different landings after, 800 more; (the rebels had 3000) beſides ſome hundreds of free blacks and mulattoes taken on board in the Weſt Indies. This fleet is very badly manned, very ſickly, and the ſhips in very bad condition, ſhort of anchors and cables, having no running rigging to reef but what came out of the Champion ſtoreſhip from New York, and intended for this port. We have every reaſon to believe this expedition coſt them 2000 men.

Their deſtination, as we are informed from themſelves, is, the Comte d'Eſtaing, with eleven ſhips of the line, to France; four to Breſt, and ſeven to Toulon: La Motte Picquet, with five ſail, to Cheſapeak, from thence to the Cape: De Graſſe to Martinique with ſix ſail, and the troops: Three frigates to remain at Charleſtown, this is certain, under the Chevalier de Romain.

ſiege.

Fowey, 1 marine killed; 1 wounded. Roſe, 1 ſeaman and 1 marine killed; 6 marines wounded. Keppel armed brig, 1 ſeaman killed; 5 wounded. 4 Seamen of the tranſports wounded. Total ſeamen killed, 2; wounded, 9. Marines killed, 2; wounded, 7.

I have the honour to be, &c.

From the London Papers, Dec. 21.

Hamburgh, Dec. 6. By letters from Peterſburgh, of the 19th of laſt month, we hear, that an officer arrived there, who was diſpached from Gen. Romanzow, with news that the Turks have begun to make extraordinary warlike preparations on the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia, without the motives for it being known; that war was much talked of among the Turks, but that it was not known againſt what power it is to be; that many perſons ſay ſome differences have ariſen between the Porte and the court of Vienna relative to the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Utrecht, Dec. 13. We are perhaps at the eve of ſeeing a crown abdicated. Some letters even ſpeak of it as a certain thing, adding that the choice of another Prince to fill the vacated throne may probably occaſion differences which may greatly hurt the tranquillity of Europe.

Our letters from Spain bring advice of the ſafe arrival of ſix men of war, two frigates, and ſeveral tranſports at the Havannah.

Paris, Dec. 6. The ſtormy weather has done great damage along our coaſts. The fleet of merchantmen at Rochfort, conſiſting of 35 ſhips, having on board the regiment of Enghien, bound to America, has greatly ſuffered. That fleet was to have been eſcorted by the St Michael, which was waiting at the iſle of Aix for a fair wind to ſail, with 200 men of the ſaid regiment on board, but was unhappily daſhed againſt the rocks, and all on board periſhed.

Paris, Dec. 10. According to authentic letters from Madrid, all the merchant-ſhips of neutral nations coming from the Levant, and which muſt paſs the ſtreight of Gibraltar, will for the future be ſtopped at Malaga, where their cargoes are to be examined; and the ſame thing is to be done at Cadiz, in reſpect to the ſhips of neutral nations deſtined for the Levant; which (to ſay no more of it) will certainly be a great interruption to commerce.

LONDON.

Yeſterday Lieutenant Pakenham and Capt Carden, who arrived with the news of the late acquiſition gained over the Spaniards near the Bay of Honduras, waited on the King at St James's, being introduced by Lords Sandwich and Amherſt, and had a long conference concerning the ſtate of affairs in that part.

From Bergen, in Norway, we are informed, that another Engliſh merchant ſhip which had been carried in there by an American privateer has been releaſed, by order of his Daniſh Majeſty.

By letters from Harwich, we hear, that Lieutenant Brownel, late of the Serapis, which was taken by Paul Jones's ſquadron, had arrived there in the packet from Helvoet, having, in conſequence of his being wounded in a deſperate manner, been allowed to return to England on his parole.

By accounts brought by the above veſſel, we learn, that ſeven Engliſh frigates and ſloops had been cruiſing off the the mouth of the Texel for ſeveral weeks paſt, but the weather, in general, has been ſo rough, that if the arch-rebel had ventured out, our ſhips could not have done him any injury, from the impoſſibility they labourd under of coming to cloſe quarters, or pointing their guns to any effectual purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 11.

"Formidable preparations are carrying on here for next campaign. Count d'Eſtaign is arrived at Breſt, with only one of the veſſels of his fleet, of 64 or 50 guns. He is this evening expected at Verſailles; he is bearer of his own diſpatches. On his paſſage home, he took a frigate after an engagement of three hours, in which the Count had a ball lodged in his thigh. Nothing of his expedition will be known, till he has given an account of it to the King. The nation expected him with impatience, to take the command of the fleet intended for the Channel. M. Duchaffault goes to the Weſt Indies with 12 new ſhips of the line, as Commander in Chief."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 19.

"Yeſterday ſailed from Spithead the Chatham, of 50 guns, Capt Allen, for the Nore.

"The undermentioned ſhips are dropped down to St Helens, viz Namur, 90 guns, Capt Fielding; Centaur, 74, Capt Nott; Valiant, 74, Capt Goodall; Thunderer, 74, Capt Bradley; Buffalo, 60, Bennedge; Portland, 50, Hunt; Camel, 20, Bligh; Hawke, 10, Murray; Wolfe, 8, ——."

Yeſterday at Guildhall, No. 22,934, 11,892, were drawn prizes of 1000 l.

No. 17,955, 39,855, 41,708, 7166, 34,525, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 42,796, 37,510, 48,617, 5243, 23,529, 3038, 3378, 30,915, 22,165, 45,525, 6586.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 21,746, 28,198, 12,133, 4611, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 10,517, 7937, 33,098, 13,628, 17,207, 46,690, 22,332, 2218.

EDINBURGH.

Monday, 7 o'clock at night.

[From the late arrival of the London Poſt, on Saturday, who did not make his appearance till half paſt eleven o'clock at night, we have little expectation of the mail due this day coming here in ſuch time as to enable us to ſerve our Subſcribers in the country. Rather, therefore, than diſappoint them, we have puniſhed with the laſt Gazette, and ſuch other intelligence as was brought by Saturday's Poſt.]

Extract of a letter from St Euſtatia, Oct. 9.

"We have certain intelligence the other day, that Admiral Parker had intercepted and taken a fleet of 14 ſail of victuallers for St Domingo, with their convoy, three 40 gun ſhips, and ſent them into Barbadoes and Antigua. They were from Old France, with eight months proviſions for the fleet and garriſon."

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 21.

"This day, in the Houſe of Lords, a petition was laid before their Lordſhips from Mr William Parker printer, now a priſoner in Newgate, praying that his ſentence might be taken into their Lordſhips conſideration.

"Lord *Effingham* expreſſed ſome degree of aſtoniſhment at the ſeverity of the ſentence complained of, and ——— ——— ——— paſſed a ſhort time ago againſt another printer, for a libel, which at any rate was not leſs dangerous than that of which Parker was convicted, yet his ſentence was much milder; the noble Lord therefore thought it was the duty of their Lordſhips to attend to the petition. It was accordingly ordered to lie on the table until after the Holidays.

"After paſſing ſome private bills, the Houſe adjourned.

"This day, about three o'clock, the Houſe of Commons went up to the Lords with the bills for the relief of Ireland, which were preſented to their Lordſhips. After which a motion was made, "That there be laid before the Houſe accounts of the army ſtoppages in America." Agreed to unanimouſly.

"The bill for the better regulation of marines, while on ſhore, was then read a firſt time; as were thoſe bills which were ſent from the Lords.

"The mutiny bill was alſo gone through, in a Committee of the whole Houſe; after which Mr *Luttrell* preſented the accounts from the Commiſſioners of Weſtminſter-bridge. Adjourned to Thurſday next.

"Monday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, came on before Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, a trial on an information ordered by the Houſe of Commons in the courſe of the laſt Seſſion, againſt

Mr Stratton, Mr Floyer, and
Mr Brooke, Mr Mackie,

For the arreſt and impriſonment of Lord Pigot, at the time he was Governor of Madraſs. The *Attorney General*, in behalf of the Crown, opened, that Lord Pigot was appointed by the Eaſt India Company, to the Government of Madraſs. That after eſtabliſhing a variety of regulations which met with the entire approbation of the Council, diſſentions, notwithſtanding, afterwards broke out, when claim was made by an individual for 250,080 l. on the territories of the Rajah of Tanjore, who had been reſtored to his kingdom by his Lordſhip's juſt interpoſition in his behalf. This inference of his Lordſhip, though founded on principles of indiſputable policy, as well as the ſtricteſt equity and candour, had the unexpected effect of drawing upon him the ſevere diſpleaſure of the Council, who, without urging any offenſible cauſe, or pretending to found their proceedings upon the grounds of cuſtom or legality, commiſſioned Colonel Stuart, in a manner ſo much the more reprehenſible, as done under the ſpecious pretence of amity, and at a time when his Lordſhip had invited the ſaid Colonel to dinner. Lord Pigot being in his way to his houſe, that he might be preciſe to the hour of invitation given to Colonel Stuart, was met by Col. Edington, who, when he had got up to the chaiſe, drew his ſword, and cried out, *Seapoys*; that Captain Lyſaght darting with a party of Seapoys from behind ſome trees, and holding a piſtol in his hand, advanced to the chaiſe, and told his Lordſhip he was his priſoner; that he was afterwards carried to the Mount, and put under a guard of 400 artillerymen, and ſome of the Nabob's black cavalry; and that the Council being apprehenſive of a reſcue, had given orders, that in caſe ſuch a thing ſhould be attempted, the *priſoner's life ſhould be immediately taken away*; orders, ſaid the learned Advocate, ſuch as no government but the moſt deſpotic and tyrannic could dictate. He then launched out into a very pointed and acrimonious deſcription of the conſtitution of their Council, and deſcanted upon the vile, ſhabby expedients which they uſed for the completion of their purpoſes. That they had given a variety of bribes, and had endeavoured, by a thouſand latent practices, to ſupport their Nabob to the prejudice of the Rajah, to reinſtate whom was the principal, if not ſole object of Lord Pigot's return to Madraſs. Amidſt all this corruption, the ſaid Lord Pigot had perſevered in inviolable integrity, and had not in a ſingle inſtance ſhewn himſelf capable of being influenced by mean or mercenary inducements. *Ten lacks* of rupees had been offered to him, and rejected. The next day *fifteen* were offered, and met with the like reception. After that no leſs than *ſix hundred thouſand pounds*; but that ſum, immenſe as it was, had not been able to tempt him from the fair execution of what he deemed his duty, and what undoubtedly was his duty, as it was the peculiar object of his miſſion, and originated from thoſe who alone had the ſovereign right to impoſe any kind of duty or obligation at all. The ingenious pleader having eſtabliſhed theſe points, firſt, that Lord Pigot had acted with inviolable honeſty in his department, and ſecondly, that in every thing he did he had proceeded under the expreſs injunction of the Company, and had faithfully obeyed thoſe, to the utmoſt of his ability, who had the excluſive right of directing him, went on to deduce the general concluſion of extreme criminality againſt thoſe perſons who had wantonly obſtructed him in the performance of his duty, and not only uſed every ſiniſter means to impede the great and juſt ends of his embaſſy, but finding their occult practices inadequate, had even gone ſo far as to ſubject his noble perſon to the indignity of a priſon, and inforced ſuch hardſhips as ultimately terminated in his death. After dwelling upon theſe circumſtances, and expoſing, with a very extraordinary diſplay of eloquence, the particular and ſhameful guilt of the perſons concerned in this tranſaction, he proceeded to his proof of the facts, from a great variety of oral and parole evidence.

"Mr *Dunning* appeared an advocate for the members of the Council. He ſpoke for near two hours, and urged every thing that the utmoſt ingenuity, aſſiſted by the moſt perfect attention to the ſubject, could poſſibly ſuggeſt. It is impoſſible for us to purſue this ingenious gentleman through his immenſe ſeries of argument; we will therefore content ourſelves for the preſent with ſtating the great and general outlines of his very elaborate vindication. The meaſures, he ſaid, that had been taken againſt Lord Pigot, were founded on the unanſwerable plea of actual neceſſity. The intereſts of the particular community to which the gentlemen againſt whom the preſent information was laid individually, he hoped, called in the firſt place ſtrongly for the ſtouteſt oppoſition to the arbitrary proceedings of Lord Pigot, while in Madraſs; and the general advantage of this kingdom was perhaps not leſs concerned in impeding the full completion of the deſpotic deſigns he had undoubtedly fabricated. It had been by his Lordſhip's tyranny that the revolution in Madraſs had been principally, if not ſolely occaſioned; and if no ſtop, or check, had been unpoſed upon his conduct, it was not to be doubted, that the ultimate iſſue muſt have been the total loſs of that valuable and immenſely rich province, and would have proved the almoſt total ruin of the Company. In proof of the tyranny exerciſed by Lord Pigot, Mr Dunning read ſeveral letters received by the Members of the Council from diſintereſted gentlemen in Madras, ſtated that tyranny was the cauſe of all the miſchief which had been felt there. He likewiſe adduced proofs to ſhew that the General Council of Bengal, who, beſide were paramount in India, had approved of the proceedings that had been adopted towards Lord Pigot, and that the Company at home had likewiſe given it their ſtrong and explicit approbation. As it was plain, therefore, that the conduct of his Lordſhip had been ſuch as had produced a general idea in all deſcriptions of perſons, who from their ſituation were capable of judging at all on the ſubject, that nothing leſs than the ſafety and preſervation of the province was concerned in a ſtrenuous and active oppoſition to him, the inference he hoped would appear incontrovertible and obvious to the Court, that the gentlemen from whom that oppoſition originated had deſerved well of their country for their interpoſition. As for the mode of oppoſition, if impriſonment can be deemed by any reaſonable perſons a reprehenſible puniſhment for ſuch deſperate offences, there was ſtill a ſufficient exculpation of that in this circumſtance, that it was the only practical oppoſition, his Lordſhip's influence and power as Governor making any other ſpecies of reſiſtance quite unequal to producing any ſalutary effect. As for the unfortunate conſequences of the impriſonment, they were clearly caſual and contingent, and ſuch therefore as no ſet of men could be juſtly reſponſible for. Witneſſes were produced to eſtabliſh a variety of the above facts, after which Lord Mansfield, in a moſt explicit, candid, argumentative ſpeech, ſummed up the evidence, and ſtated, with great feeling, the impreſſion of it upon himſelf, and then ſubmitted the deciſion on this important queſtion to the unbiaſſed opinion of the jury, which was ſpecial, who at one o'clock yeſterday morning returned into Court, after a conſiderable abſence, and brought in their verdict, GUILTY of falſe arreſt and impriſonment. The culprits will receive judgment the beginning of next term."

In the month of Auguſt laſt, died, at St Lucia, in the Weſt Indies, Doctor Alexander M'Kenzie, ſurgeon to the 40th regiment, very much regretted by that regiment, and by his friends and acquaintances.

Died at Madraſs, the 4th of April 1779, George Robertſon, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of James Robertſon-Barclay, Eſq; of Cavill, clerk to the ſignet.

By a letter from the iſle of Providence, dated the 16th of October laſt, we learn, that, in all probability, the conqueſt of the two Floridas muſt ſhortly happen by the Spaniards; that they make no ſecret of their intention, and have already taken poſſeſſion of the channel of Bahama, by ſtationing two ſhips of the line and three frigates there, by which means this paſſage from North America to the Weſt Indies is entirely obſtructed to the navigation of Britiſh veſſels.

A gentleman having been ſo obliging as favour us with a copy of the New York Royal Gazette, publiſhed on Saturday the 20th November laſt, from it we have been enabled to lay before our readers the following articles of intelligence:

Thurſday, Nov. 4, at 6 P. M. the Light-houſe bore weſt.

distant about 4 leagues; at 7 A. M. saw a sloop, stood for her, and at 9 came up with her; she proved to be a pacquet belonging to the Congress with dispatches to Colonel Hamilton, which were to be forwarded to the Comte d'Estaing from General Washington; took the people on board, and took charge of the sloop; at 6 P. M. the Governor's dispatches came on board, wind from N. E. to N. N. E. blew violently all night. Friday November 5. at 8 A. M. saw a sloop standing E. S. E. stood for her; she proved to be a small French sloop separated from Comte d'Estaing's fleet, who had been watering, and had only four buts of water on board—had left the French fleet in a gale of wind eleven days before. The whole French fleet were scant of provisions and water—they were at an allowance of half a pint of water *per* man.

When the French landed at Charlestown, they plundered all sorts of people indiscriminately, whether Whig or Tory. The inhabitants of Carolina declare they never will draw the sword again in the presence of a Frenchman, unless to plunge it into his bosom.

The Pennsylvania Journal, of November 10. mentions the departure of Mr Henry Laurens, late President of the rebel Congress, for Charlestown, South Carolina, from whence it is said he is to adjourn to one of the European Courts to execute an important trust committed to him by that body.

From the same paper we have the following extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, Oct. 9.

"Our people and the French, to the amount of about 5000, have been now four weeks before Savannah, expecting every hour a surrender, but none as yet. By some unaccountable mistake Colonel Maitland made his way from Beaufort to Savannah, or they would have surrendered at the first summons. The enemy's strength about 3000. Prevost refused to let out the women and children, though requested by our Generals: He would not even permit our General MacIntosh's lady to come out when a flag was sent in for her. The news of taking the town by storm was hourly expected. Wallace in the Experiment, with a number of officers on board, and eighty thousand guineas to pay the troops, with several valuable transports, are taken."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief was yesterday pleased to order the brilliant successes in Georgia, against the forces of the King of France, to be celebrated by a general feu de joie throughout the army; whilst Long-Island, Staten-Island, and the posts at Kingsbridge and Powles Hook, re-echoed with discharges of cannon and musquetry. This ceremony was performed with peculiar splendor and solemnity at New-York. The garrison, consisting of corps conscious of recollected atchievements, was paraded in a long extended line, reaching from the fort to the extremity of the town, lining the shores of the North river. A grand salute of 21 guns opened the fire, a short time after the discharge of the evening gun, the musquetry ensued in a rapid and successive firing from one flank of the line to the other, a second salute was after a pause heard from the battery also of 21 guns; the line again fired from left to right, and the same being again repeated by the artillery and troops a third time, a tremendous acclamation from every loyal throat proclaimed the heart-felt and universal gladness of the whole city. His Excellency was pleased on this occasion to order an extra libation to his faithful army.

Wednesday morning, died at Fifty-Six, of a painful disorder in his stomach, which had several years afflicted him, Thomas Barrow, Esq; Pay Master General of his Majesty's forces in North America, a gentleman whose mind was adorned with every virtue, of extensive knowledge and erudition, and of a most gracious and amiable disposition; he was a very agreeable companion, and universally beloved by an extensive and elegant circle of friends.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On Mrs HITCHCOCK *in* LOVE IN A VILLAGE, *&c. &c.*

I.

Thou art so lively, graceful, witty,
With so much spirit in thine air;
Whether * *Rosetta*, or † *Miss Kitty*,
Or wild ‡ *Ophelia* in despair:

II.

Our souls are charm'd where'er you move,
Like § *Daphne* court, or smile, or sing;
With Thee we own the force of Love,
As Nature owns the genial Spring.

III.

Then, gentle Charmer, tread the Stage,
With all thy native graces on;
Our eyes to charm, our hearts engage,
While Nature lives in Thee alone.

IV.

Let moping Gravity stand by,
And in thy presence learn to smile;
The Stage has charms for every eye,
The Stage can every care beguile.

Edinburgh, Dec. 25. 1779.

* Love in a Village. † All the World's a Stage.
‡ Hamlet.
§ A Musical Entertainment called Daphne and Amyntor.

PAPITIUS, METELLUS, *and* A CROSS BOY, *are delayed for want of room.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *Dec.* 21.

Portsmouth, Dec. 19. The undermentioned ships are dropt down to St Helens:

The Namur, Capt. Fjelding, 90; Centaur, Nott, 74; Valiant, Goodall, 74; Thunderer, Bradley, 74; Buffalo, Bromedge, 60; Portland, Hunt, 50; Camel, Bligh, 20; Hawke, Murray, 10; Wolfe, ——, 14 guns.

Falmouth 16. Arrived the Copenhagen, Kirkegaard, from St Eustatia for Amsterdam, with sugar, coffee, &c. in ten weeks passage; his ship acting with heavy gales, whereby his sails and rigging were much damaged, and having sickness on board, obliged him to put into this port.

The Harriot privateer of London, Capt. Dunn, has taken and sent into England the Waakzamheyd, Jenkes, of 500 tons, laden with hemp and mats, from Riga to Carthagena, for account of the King of Spain.

The ——, Ghielick, from London to Venice, is arrived in the Lagoon of Venice, after being examined by a Spanish man of war.

The Esther, Harley, from Petersburgh to Newry, is well in Portland Road.

The Gioventure in Comercia, from Venice to London, was taken coming out of Gibraltar, but proper application was made for her release.

The St Domingo and St Joseph, two register ships, valued at above 200,000 l. were cut out of St Fernande de Omoa, by the Charon Capt. Ferrel, and Leostoffe, Pomona, and Porcupine, ships of war.

The Altrevida, prize to the Enterprize of London, was safe at Cameron the 7th inst. in company with some other vessels bound to the Leeward.

The Triton, Martindale, from Petersburgh to Whitehaven, was well off Sundel in Norway the 6th ult.

The Pallas privateer, which was on shore upon Hogle Bank, by throwing her guns overboard, and starting the water, luckily got off the 13th inst. and was brought round into Liverpool river; it is not known what damage she may have received.

The Bella, Davies, from St Kitt's for Newfoundland, arrived in Hoylake, was blown off the coast of Newfoundland; she has thrown her guns overboard in bad weather.

The following are taken and carried into New England:

Ships from Waterford to Halifax, Earl of Halifax 120, Citizen 100, William and Polly, Simons, 200; and Alive, Blake, 100 tons.

Brigs, Richard, Johnson, 100; Defiance, Thompson, 80; Recovery 100; Fly 90; Cato, Elford, 80; and Sally, Castle, 140 tons.

Snows from South Fishery to London, Egmont, Whitney, 105; and Beaver, Wood, 140 tons.

Schooners, Resolution, Deane, 50; Revenge, Gordon, 70; Lovely Sally, Hokkins, 70; and Rambler, Primrose, 70 tons.

Sloops, Henry, Pindar, 30; Pomona, Neilson, 100; and Mary and Fanny, Hubbard, 50 tons.

Extract of a letter from Seaford, Dec. 16.

There is saved out of the Sally and Ann, Harle, from Lisbon, 183 casks of wine and oil, with three hogsheads, and all the goats skins; and it is hoped more will be saved.

The Pearl, Dulz, from Leghorn to Hamburgh, is totally lost, with all the cargo.

The S. Quirze Sra. Julita, Macia, from London for Genoa, is arrived at Alicant, after being taken and carried into Ferrol, and released; she had a British pass.

The N. S. de Conceicao, Lima, from Faro to London, is totally lost at the back of the Isle of Wight.

The Bon Consejo, from Lima, prize to the Hussar and Resolution, is arrived at Lisbon.

The Belle Venera, Zambella, from London to Venice, that was taken and carried into Cadiz, is ordered to be released.

The Bellona, convoy to the ships from Hull to Hamburgh, is lost, with several of the ships, at the entrance of the Elbe.

Extract of a letter from John Paul Jones, commander of the little squadron which cruized for some time upon the coasts of Great Britain, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq; at Passy, dated on board the Serapis, in the Texel, October 3.

"On the 23d of September, we perceived a fleet, still keeping my station at Flamborough Head, to the N. E. I was determined to abandon the ships which lay at anchor in Burlington Bay, and hoisted the signal for a general chace; the fleet itself now very well perceiving that we bore towards it, the merchantmen belonging to it made all their sail to the shore, whilst the two ships of war that attended them for convoy, drew off from the coast, and put themselves in a disposition for commencing an attack. As we approached the enemy, with our sails out, I made the signal for forming the line of battle; but with all my eagerness to bring about an engagement, I could not come up with the Commodore's vessel till near seven in the evening. When I came within pistol shot, he hailed the Bon Homme Richard, which I answered with a complete broadside; the engagement immediately commenced, and was carried on on each side with equal violence and fury, each party using the while every possible manœuvre to work himself into the most advantageous position for annoying the enemy. I am compelled to acknowledge, that the enemy's vessel by various manœuvres, infinitely superior to those of the Bon Homme Richard, gained sometimes the advantage of situation, in spite of every effort I could make to the contrary. Being engaged with an enemy very much my superior, I found myself under a necessity of being as close as I could, to compensate as much as possible for the inferiority of my strength. My intention was to place the Bon Homme Richard plump in the stoot of the enemy's vessel; but, as this operation required much address in the manner of managing and governing our sails, and as some of our yard-arms were, by that time, gone, I could not succeed in this scheme in the full extent I at first intended. The bowsprit of the enemy happening, however, to come within a little of the stern of the Bon Homme Richard, I availed myself of this opportunity to fasten the two vessels together, and the wind, at the same time, upon the enemy's ship, having her stern plump a-breast of the Bon Homme Richard, the two ships met, almost in all their parts, their yards blended with each other, and the mouths of their cannon respectively touched the decks of each vessel. It was about eight in the evening when this circumstance took place. At this time, the Bon Homme Richard had received several eighteen pounders under water, and consequently leaked considerably. My battery of twelve-pounders, upon which I built most, being served by French and American sailors, were entirely silenced and abandoned. As for the six old eleven-pounders, which formed the battery of my first deck, they did me little service; they only fired eight times in all, and at their first fired two of them burst, and killed almost all the men appointed for their service.

"Before this, Colonel de Chamillard, who commanded a party of twenty soldiers placed on the poop, had abandoned his post, after having lost all his men except five.

"I had now only two nine-pounders that were in condition to fire; these were placed on the poop, and during the whole of the action we made use of but one large cannon. Mr Mease, the purser, who had the charge of the guns on the poop, having received a dangerous wound in the head, I was obliged to officiate in his stead. I had a great difficulty in rallying some of our men; but having succeeded in drawing our cannon from the leeward battery, we had now three nine-pounders to play upon the enemy. During the whole engagement, the fire from this small battery, was seconded only by that of our men from the masts, where Lieutenant Stock commanded. I directed the fire of one of the three cannon, charged with bullets, against the enemy's main-mast, while the two others, which was well supplied with case shot, were employed in endeavouring to silence their musquetry, and clear their decks, which they at last effected. I learn, that at this instant the enemy was upon the point of asking quarter, when the cowardice or perfidy of three of my subaltern officers induced them at the same time to ask it of the enemy. The English commander asked me if I demanded quarter, and upon being answered in the most determined manner in the negative, the combat was renewed with redoubled fury. They were not able to keep their decks; but the fire of their cannon, particularly of their lower tier, consisting entirely of eighteen-pounders, was incessant. Both vessels were on fire in several places, and the spectacle which they exhibited was frightful beyond description. In order to account in some measure for the timidity of the subaltern officers, that is to say of the master, carpenter, the head gunner, and the captain of the soldiers, I ought to observe, that the two first were dangerously wounded; and as the ship had received several shot below water, so that they were obliged to keep pumping almost incessantly, the carpenter was apprehensive of her sinking, in which opinion the two others concurring, the head gunner ran, without my knowledge, to the poop, in order to strike the flag; happily for me, a shot long before had done the office in carrying away the ensign, so that he was obliged to call for quarter. During all this time le Bon Homme Richard sustained the engagement alone, and the enemy's ship being far superior in force, could easily have disengaged herself at first, as appeared by their own acknowledgment, and which they could have effected at last, had I not taken care to lash it firmly to the le Bon Homme Richard. At length, between nine and ten in the evening, the Alliance appeared, and I concluded the engagement at an end, when, to my great astonishment, she fired a broadside in the rear of our ship. We then entreated them for God's sake to desist,—he nevertheless continued her fire; we then threw out signals, three lanthorns in a horizontal line, one in the front, one in the rear, and one in the middle of the ship. We all cried with one voice to inform them of their mistake; but nothing had any effect; she passed us, still continuing firing; one of her broadsides killed eleven of my best men, and wounded a good officer. My situation was now deplorable indeed; the Bon Homme Richard received several shots below water from the Alliance; the pumps were not sufficient to carry off the water, and the flames kept increasing on board the two vessels. Some officers, of whose courage and integrity I had no doubt, attempted to perswade me to yield; the Captain, unknown to me, released all the prisoners, and it must be confessed that my prospect began to be truly dreadful; but I was determined not to submit. The enemy's main-mast began to totter, the fire on board their ship began to abate, while on the contrary our's gained ground; at last, however, at eleven ten and eleven in the evening their ship struck her colours. The ship was the Serapis man of war, commanded by the brave commodore Pearson, a new vessel, mounting 44 guns, built in the new stile, having two batteries, the lowest of which consisted entirely of eighteen pounders.

"I had now remaining two enemies yet more formidable than the English, fire and water. The Serapis was attacked only by the first, but my ship was assailed by them both; there was six feet of water in the hold, and, though the wind was moderate, we could hardly, with the three pumps we had left, prevent it from increasing; while the fire, in spite of all our efforts, extended itself till it reached the powder-rooms I caused the powder to be carried upon deck, that it might be ready to throw overboard in case we were driven to extremities. It was not till the next day that the fire could be got under.

"As to the condition of the ship in other respects, the rudder was entirely carried away, the bars of the ship were nearly shot away, and all the wood-work in general, from the main-mast to the stern-post, which had been previously considerably damaged by the weather, were so broken, that it was impossible to determine the actual degree of injury they altogether sustained, and nothing less than ocular testimony could give a true idea of all the various ruin and destruction which this single day had produced. Humanity shudders at the prospect of such peculiar horrors, and issues a groan at the reflection of the sad and terrible effects which arise from war.

"When the carpenters, and others of judgment in these matters, had inspected the vessel, which operation was performed about five in the evening, they gave their report unanimously, that it was impossible to keep the Bon Homme Richard afloat for such a time as would be necessary for making any harbour or coast, and that the attempt would be dangerous, should the wind increase the smallest degree in the world. I was, however, determined, if it was possible, to keep the Bon Homme Richard afloat, and to conduct it into some port: with that view the Lieutenant of the Pallas was placed with a party of men, to serve the pump, and with boats in readiness to receive the crew, in case it was impracticable to save it. In the mean time the wind encreased during the night, and, on the morning of the 25th, it appeared plainly impossible to hinder this good ship from going to the bottom. The men did not abandon it till nine o'clock. The water then rose to the upper deck, and a little after ten, with a concern which no words can express, I entirely lost sight of her. No person perished with the vessel, but it was impossible to save any of the provisions. I lost with her the greatest part of my clothes, money, and papers. Most of my officers have lost their clothes and effects.

"Capt. Cottineau had an engagement with the Countess of Scarborough, and took her, after an hours contest. The Countess of Scarborough is an armed vessel, mounting 20 guns, six-pounders, and was commanded by the Lieutenant of the King's ship.

"I forgot to tell you, that immediately after the Captain had come on board the Bon Homme Richard, the middle, mizen, and scuttle-mast the Serapis fell into the sea.

(Signed) JOHN PAUL JONES."

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, *Dec.* 24.

	First.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	14s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 3d.
Barley,	11s. 3d.	10s. 6d.	9s. 4d.
Oats;	9s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Pease,	7s. 6d.	6s. 8d.	6s. 2d.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

	Ships.	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Dec. 20.	Venus,	Allan,	Petersburgh,	hemp.
22.	Margaret,	Livingston,	Drogheda,	goods.
	Sisters,	Lang,	Waterford,	ditto.
	Elis. & Nelly,	Black,	Belfast,	ditto.

SAILED,

	Ships.	*Masters.*	*For.*	*Cargo.*
20.	Satisfaction,	armed ship,	a cruise.	
22.	Jean,	Bourmond,	Dublin,	goods.

Leith shipping.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Lady Frances,	Stromness,	Lifton,	Zetland,	goods.
Peggy,	Aberdeen,	Rymer,	Aberdeen,	ditto.
Robt. & John,	Leith,	Sharp,	Aberdeen,	ditto.
Elisabeth,	Aberdeen,	Hume,	Aberdeen,	ditto.
Oswald,	Burntisland,	Beadie,	N. Berwick,	grain.
Grizel & Ann,	Carron,	Johnstone,	Berwick,	ditto.

And some vessels with coals.

This day were published,

By T. SLACK in Newcastle, and sold by Mr C. ELLIOT and Mr CREECH in Edinburgh, and Mr WILSON in Dumfries, Price 1 s. bound in red, with Pockets for Bills, Notes, &c. and embellished with elegant engravings of two Ladies in the dress of 1779, and twelve of the most fashionable Head-dresses,

I. THE LADY's OWN MEMORANDUM-BOOK, or DAILY POCKET JOURNAL, for the year 1780; designed as a Methodical Register of all their transactions of business, as well as amusement.—Containing an Introductory Essay—Address to a Young Lady—Remarkable foreign and domestic Occurrences in 1779—An exact Table of the Window Tax—Poetical Answers to last year's Enigmas—Thirteen new Enigmas—Answers to the Rebusses of last Year—Thirteen new Rebusses—Answer to the Anagram—New Paradoxes; and an enigmatical Description of a Divine—Table of Precedency—Several original Songs and Poetical Pieces—New Songs sung at Vauxhall, &c. this Year—Country Dances for the year 1780—Table of Roads—Useful Market Tables—Table of the Moveable Feasts, &c. —By a LADY.

II. THE NEWCASTLE MEMORANDUM BOOK, Containing more new and useful articles in the Mercantile Way, than any Book of the Kind, and among many others, viz. Chronological Notes for the Year—The Attorney's Table of Terms—Table of the Window Cess—New List of the Fairs in the Northern Counties, and of all the Fairs in Scotland—Abstracts of the several Game, Post-horse, Auction, Arrest, House, and Smuggling Acts—A new Table to reduce American Currency to Sterling money, or the contrary, in the most easy method, at all the common prices—A new and complete List of the Royal Navy of Great Britain—Table of the Roads from London to Edinburgh—Complete List of the Bankers in London—Journal of the American War—An Index for the Curious—Table of the Weights which Waggons are allowed to carry on Turnpike Roads through the Year—Full List of the Horse Races in England and Scotland in 1779—List of the Carriers that come weekly to Newcastle

DESERTED from the 42d Regiment of Foot,

JAMES BROWN, by trade a mason, born in the parish of Dunfermline, aged 28 years, 5 feet 8½ inches high, fresh complection, black hair, with grey eyes. He inlisted at Edinburgh the 16th November last, and very soon after deserted. Whoever secures the above James Brown in any of his Majesty's jails in Great Britain, shall have ONE GUINEA reward, besides the bounty allowed by act of Parliament, upon applying to Lieutenant Oswald, head quarters, Perth.—If James Brown surrenders himself to any party of the above regiment, before the first of January next, he may be assured of impunity.

DESERTED,

UPON the 8th November, from a recruiting party of Colonel Reid's regiment of foot, at Edinburgh, JAMES PATERSON, 32 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, short black hair, grey eyes, pale complection, stout made, slow and simple in his speech, says he came from or near Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, by trade a weaver; had on when he went away a strait bodied dark blue coat, white metal buttons, waistcoat of the same, black breeches, with a patch on each knee, clumsily sewed on.

ALSO, upon the 11th, JOHN BUCHANAN, 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark long hair, blue eyes, brown complection, stout made, has a cut on the inside of the wrist of his right hand, born in Linlithgow, by trade a baker; had on when he went away a long white coat, pretty much sullied, white metal buttons, waistcoat of the same, leather breeches, and a cocked hat.

Whoever apprehends either or both of the above deserters, and secures them in any of his Majesty's jails, shall receive ONE GUINEA for each, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, on proper information being given to Lieutenant Buchanan of said regiment, at Glasgow, or to James Dallas writer, Anchor Close, Edinburgh.

As it is probable that the above deserters will offer to inlist with some other party, it is requested that officers on the recruiting service will secure them. And it is hoped that no person will harbour or conceal any of the above deserters, otherwise they will be prosecuted in terms of law.

PERTHSHIRE.

HERITORS, and all liable for Cess in the County of Perth, will take notice, That the Collector of Supply for that county has got intimation, that the Receiver General has applied for a Quartering Party, which must be immediately ordered, if not prevented, by immediate payment of arrears.

To the PUBLIC.

GEORGE BEAN Vintner in Montrose, [illegible] and fitted up in a genteel manner, that [illegible] formerly well-frequented INN in Montrose, known by the [illegible] The TURK's HEAD. That, as he has taken care to [illegible] with a stock of good Wines and other neceſſaries for [illegible], travellers and others may depend on the beſt [illegible].

Mr Bean alſo keeps neat Poſt Chaiſes, [illegible].

Montroſe, 18th December 1779.

DUNDEE ARMS INN.

Dundee, Dec. 25. 1779.

WILLIAM GORDON begs leave to [illegible] the Nobility, Gentry, and the public in general, that he has now opened that large houſe in the Vault Street for an Inn, and thinks [illegible] he ſhall be pleaſed to frequent his houſe may depend on the [illegible] of wines, and, at the ſame time, very moderate charge, [illegible] accommodation in his power. The houſe was built for an Inn, and has been uſed as ſuch by Mr Paul Farquharſon, and is [illegible] houſe regular, having been poſſeſſed by genteel families until [illegible]. This Inn is only a few yards from the Croſs, Town-hall, [illegible], very quiet, and of eaſy acceſs. Impreſſed with the [illegible] of gratitude, he returns his moſt ſincere thanks [illegible] favours he received while writer for fourteen years in [illegible] England, and for upwards [illegible] Blackſtairs, on the road from Edinburgh to [illegible] a continuation of their favours, which [illegible] and acknowledged by their much obliged, and [illegible]

WILL. GORDON.

DEBTS [illegible] SOLD.

SEveral Outſtanding DEBTS [illegible] of the deceaſed Alexander Preſton [illegible] to be ſuſpended, by authority of Mr John Hay, the [illegible] the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Tueſday the [illegible] at ſix o'clock afternoon.—The particulars and [illegible] the articles of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of John [illegible] ſtreet.

A FREEHOLD QUA[illegible] in the County of

TO be SOLD, All and [illegible] of the 4l. land of old extent of WINDY[illegible] of Cloftburn and Dalgarno, and [illegible] heritority has annexed to it a feu-duty of [illegible] payable by the vaſſal; and the old extent [illegible] in the 1681.

Any perſon inclining to [illegible] writer to the ſignet, Brown's [illegible]

TO be SOLD, by AD[illegible] of the Trail vintner in Dundee, on [illegible] 1780, betwixt the hours of three and [illegible]

The Lands and [illegible]DDO,

and haill pertinents, lying in the [illegible] of Forfar, within eight miles of Dundee, [illegible] of Forfar.

The lands hold blench of the [illegible] extent, and very improveable, have a very [illegible] a good lodgable manſion-houſe, and a [illegible] and pay of yearly rent, at the ordinary [illegible] exclusive of moſs-rent, and a [illegible] poſſeſſed by the widow Lady.—The [illegible] rents of the lands is 533l. 6s. 8d. Scots, [illegible]

A FAR[illegible]

TO be LET for eleven [illegible], near Middleton, on the [illegible] 15th day of January next, betwixt the [illegible] forenoon,

The Farm of FALA-HILL [illegible] poſſeſſed by Thomas Tait and [illegible] and graſs of the farm to be entered [illegible] to the arable land at the ſeparation of [illegible]. The farm is extenſive, and [illegible] of ſtore and black cattle, and is very [illegible] in it lies within two meaſured miles of [illegible] Thomas Tait. Thomas Allan at [illegible]

IN[illegible]

TO be LET, for ſuch [illegible] upon, and entered to at [illegible] called THE CROOK, ſi[illegible] Edinburgh to Moffat, with the [illegible] poſſeſſed by George Black, deceaſed, [illegible]

Such perſons as incline to [illegible] their propoſals to John Tait writer to the [illegible] Street, Edinburgh, on or before the 25th [illegible] of which propoſals will be made public, [illegible] ſatisfied of.

LANDS FOR SALE,

In the Shires of [illegible] and Mid-Lothian;

AND TWO [illegible] EDINBURGH.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE Lands and Eſtate [illegible] thereof, lying in the pariſh of [illegible] and within two miles of each; [illegible] the water of Forth. The preſent free rent is [illegible] four tenants only. One of the tacks [illegible] it for 19 years, and the [illegible] adjacent (which have been only [illegible] rental may be raiſed, as lime and [illegible]. Theſe lands are amongſt the [illegible] and pleaſantly ſituated on the water of [illegible] beautiful proſpect of the Caſtle of [illegible] and there is a conſiderable quantity of [illegible] manſion-houſe. The lands hold [illegible] of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 333l. 11s. 1d. Scots.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

The Lands of FIDDLECROFT, lying near the [illegible] of Linlithgow, rented at 6l. Sterling; and the [illegible] of the Lands of Coupars-croft, Rivaldſgreen, and [illegible] of Haſt with the ſaid beeh; all holding of the Crown, [illegible] two parcels valued in ceſs-books at 35l. Scots.

MID-LOTHIAN SHIRE.

The Weſt Part of the [illegible] of Mid-Lothian, in the pariſh of St Cuthberts and ſhire of Mid-Lothian, as poſſeſſed by James Ruſſel ſurgeon in Edinburgh, at the yearly rent of 182l. 1s. 10d. Sterling, being at the rate of 10s. per boll; together alſo with the Superiority of certain Parts of [illegible] feued to Meſſ. Adam and Orme, for payment of 2l. [illegible] Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and [illegible] They are beautifully ſituated [illegible] on the road leading to Glaſgow; of a rich [illegible] that they will riſe conſiderably [illegible]

The lands will be [illegible] at Mrs Fihlayſon's [illegible] on Dairy.

That HOUSE [illegible] Lockhart's Court, Edinburgh, [illegible] by Mrs Hay of Mountblairie, [illegible] conſiſts of dining-room, [illegible] bed-cloſet with a fire-[illegible] variety of cloſets and other [illegible]

That HOUSE [illegible] Cloſe, [illegible] Bury, fronting the ſtreet, preſently [illegible] conſiſting of five fire-rooms, [illegible] and other conveniences.

For [illegible] apply to David Stuart writer to the ſignet, [illegible]

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertiſed; or ſingle farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline. For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Roſemount, near Ayr, or to Matthew Dickie writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD on Friday the 21ſt of January next, by public voluntary roup, at three afternoon, within the houſe of William Ritchie innkeeper at the Guild Hall, Perth,

THE whole HOUSES, with the YARD, lying on the ſouth ſide of the High ſtreet of Perth, which belonged to the deceaſed Thomas Young merchant in Perth. The ſubjects will either be ſold altogether, or divided in lots, as purchaſers incline.

The articles of roup, rental, and progreſs of writs, will be ſeen either in the hands of Mr Laurence Buchan merchant in Perth, or Andrew Davidſon writer there.

To be LET or SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE HOUSE, Garden, and Offices in INVERESK, poſſeſſed by the late Mr Patoun. The Houſe contains ſeven rooms and a kitchen, and in the back court there is a good ſtable for ſix horſes, and a coach-houſe, with accommodation for ſervants; alſo a byre for four cows, a pigeon-houſe, and many other conveniencies. The houſe and offices will be ſeen every Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from twelve to two o'clock. The garden contains above an acre of ground; and the purchaſer or tenant can alſo be accommodated with grounds lying contiguous to the houſe, to the extent of from five to forty acres.

John Gulloh wright at Newbigging, near Invereſk, will ſhow the houſe and grounds; and any perſon who propoſes to purchaſe or take the ſame may apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburnh, upon Wedneſday the 19th of January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, the houſes following: viz.

I. The DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of the tenement of land, commonly called *Wood's Land*, lying in Chapel Street, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, beſides cellars, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Oliphant.

II. The DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining to the above, conſiſting of two rooms, beſides kitchen, &c. as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Irving.

N. B. Theſe two houſes are ſo fitted up, that they could eaſily be converted into one lodging.

III. The DWELLING-HOUSE in Ramſay's Land, Fleſh Market Cloſe at the head of the Canongate, conſiſting of three rooms, beſides cellars, &c. as poſſeſſed by Charles Hunter.

The title-deeds and articles of roup of the above ſubjects will be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th January 1780, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE in James's Court, eaſt entry, ſecond door up ſtairs, conſiſting of ſix fire rooms and a kitchen, three light cloſets, places for ſervants, garret, and cellars, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Macconnochie advocate.—The houſe may be viewed every Tueſday and Friday, from eleven forenoon to two o'clock afternoon.

II. That SHOP at the head of the Royal Bank Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Campbell merchant, at the rent of L. 17 6 0

III. The SHOP under the above, poſſeſſed by Gregory Grant, at the rent of 12 0 0

L. 29 6 0

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon intending to purchaſe may apply.

HOUSE and GROUND at Hope-park.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21ſt January, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE and Offices, with the Gardens and Ground thereto belonging, conſiſting of two acres and three roods Scots meaſure, or thereby, lying on the ſouth of Hope-park, entering by the 3d door eaſt from the Cage, and preſently poſſeſſed by John Williamſon, Eſq;

Theſe ſubjects hold feu of Sir James Johnſton of Weſterhall, for payment of 4 l. 2 s. 6 d. of feu-duty. The compoſitions for the entry of an heir and a ſingular ſucceſſor are both taxed, the firſt at 1 l. 10 s. 6 d. 8-12ths, and the laſt at double the feu-duty; and the ſuperior is bound to relieve the vaſſal of all public burdens. The whole may be entered to Whitſunday next.

Apply to James Gray writer, Goſſford's cloſe, Edinburgh.

A HOUSE AND LANDS TO BE SOLD.

TO be ſold, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 24th day of January next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the Horſe Wynd, Edinburgh, lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed John Mackenzie of Delvin, conſiſting of four ſtoreys, which contain a large parlour, dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers with ſeveral cloſets, a ſtore-room, a large kitchen and pantry, a houſe-keeper's room, and other apartments for ſervants, with good cellars, and two large garret-rooms, and other conveniencies. The houſe is inſured in the Sun Fire Office.

ALSO, the Lands called BURNHEAD PARK, as preſently poſſeſſed by James Dewar, conſiſting of twenty acres or thereby, lying in the pariſh of Libberton, and ſhire of Edinburgh; upon which lands there is ſteading of good farm houſes, lately built. The preſent rent thereof is 36 l. Sterling.

And alſo, the Lands called KIRKLANDS, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Bagry, conſiſting of ſix acres and fourteen falls, or thereby, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Libberton, and ſhire of Edinburgh. There is alſo a good ſteading of new houſes on theſe lands, and the preſent rent thereof is 18 l. Sterling.

Theſe lands are held feu of David Stewart Moncrieff, Eſq; of Moreden, for payment of a feu-duty of 2 s. Sterling yearly.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of George Muir writer to the ſignet, who will treat with any perſon inclining to make a private bargain.

If the houſe is not ſold, it will be let.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING
From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK,

In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.

A NEW POST-COACH ſets out from the Croſs-Keys, in Wood-ſtreet, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, in three days;—alſo ſets out from Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, on the ſame evening, and arrives in three days at the Croſs-Keys, Woodſtreet, London.

To accommodate paſſengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, ſets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carliſle, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, for Dumfries;—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence ſets out for Glaſgow, and another for Portpatrick.—Alſo a Diligence ſets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glaſgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning, at four o'clock, to join the ſaid Dumfries and Carliſle Poſt-Coach, in which ſeats will be reſerved for thoſe travelling ſouthward.

Each inſide paſſenger from Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 10 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. Inſides from Carliſle to Dumfries to pay 11 s. 8 d.; outſides, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carliſle to Portpatrick or Glaſgow to pay 1 s. 6 d. each; all upwards of nine libs. 2 d. per lib. Paſſengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outſides on the Coach, 2½d. per mile.

Inſides {	From London to Carliſle,	L. 3 6 0
	From Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick,	1 16 6
		L. 3 2 6

For LONDON,

THE KING GEORGE,

THOMAS MARSHALL,

For WILLIAM MARSHALL Maſter,

Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will ſail with the convoy the 3d of January.

This ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board, or at his houſe, Weigh-houſe Wynd, Leith.

This ſhip delivers at Hawley's Wharf.

For *Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Iſland, JAMAICA,*

The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Maſter,

NOW lying at GREENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 25th January.

The Chriſtina is a fine large ſhip, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glaſgow, or the Maſter Greenock.

For TOBAGO, *to touch at* BARBADOES.

The Ship SUSANNA, now lying

at Port-Glaſgow, Daniel Cuming Maſter.

The Suſanna mounts 24 carriage guns, ſix and eighteen pounders, with men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

She will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will be clear to ſail by the 15th January.

For freight or paſſage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or to Captain Cuming, Port-Glaſgow.

6th December 1779.

AT BRISTOL,

To ſail from thence for CLYDE about the middle of next month,

The Brigantine THREE SISTERS,

Thomas Archdeacon Maſter.

For freight or paſſage to Greenock or Port-Glaſgow, apply to the Captain, or Mr James M'Taggart at Briſtol, or Robert Findlay and Company, Glaſgow.

And FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

The Ship FRIENDSHIP, Robert Park Maſter, now lying at Port-Glaſgow, and clear to take on board goods, will be ready to ſail againſt the middle of next month, to join the Corke convoy.—She is a ſtout new ſhip, and well armed.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Captain Park, or Meſſrs Maclachlan and Co. Port-Glaſgow, or Robert Findlay and Company, Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, 20th December 1779.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th February 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Lying within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

LOT I. The Lands and Eſtate of TORRORY, including the Merſe of Torrory, lying in the pariſh of Kirkbean, and ſtewartry aforeſaid. This eſtate is incloſed partly with very ſubſtantial ſtone walls, and partly by very thriving hedges. It lately let at about 580l. Sterl. *per annum*, but being now moſtly out of leaſe, is properly laid down in graſs. The ſituation of the eſtate is remarkably fine, and commands a moſt extenſive and pleaſing view of the Solway frith, and Engliſh coaſt.—There is upon the premiſes an inexhauſtible lime quarry, which is excellent in quality, and can be wrought at a very ſmall expence. There is likewiſe upon the eſtate a very commodious dwelling-houſe, with offices, granaries, &c. This lot entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be ſet up at 7000l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Forty-Shilling Land of BARNHOURIE, comprehending Newbarns and Tartillan, lying in the pariſh of Colvend. Theſe lands are likewiſe pleaſantly ſituated, and command the ſame extenſive proſpect as Torrory. They are let at about 140 l. Sterl. and are properly divided and incloſed. There are upon the premiſſes a convenient houſe and offices. And this lot likewiſe entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be ſet up at 2800 l. Sterling.

LOT III. The Forty-Shilling land of RYES, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Colvend. This farm is chiefly for grazing, but comprehends likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of arable land; and the whole is capable of great improvement by incloſing and liming, which may be done at a very eaſy expence, and is ſet out at about 50 l. Sterling. This lot likewiſe entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be ſet up at 1000 l. Sterling.

In caſe purchaſers ſhall deſire the whole premiſſes to be ſet up together, the ſame will be entered at the very moderate price of 10,500 l. Sterling.

Alſo, at the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the eaſtmoſt of the tenement lately built at the weſt end of the Fountainbridge, with the garden and offices thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, Robert Thomſon at Torrory will ſhow the lands; and the houſe at Fountainbridge will be ſhown by the tenant therein.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wedneſday the 1st day of March next, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of BROACH, CLAUCHREAD, and CAMBRED,

lying within the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, which were lately purchaſed at a judicial ſale of part of the eſtate of Barholm. They were then, and are ſtill, poſſeſſed in virtue of old tacks from Barholm; but which will now ſoon expire.

The tack of the Lands of Broach, which was for 21 years from Whitſunday 1759, for a tack-duty of no more than 9 l. 17 s. 10 d. expires at Whitſunday next. Clauchread and Cambred being poſſeſſed under a leaſe of 26 years endurance from Whitſunday 1760, expires at Whitſunday 1786. The preſent tack-duty is 25 l. 2 s. 8 d. Sterling, beſide ſundry ſervices of harrowing, caſting and leading peats, ſhearing of corn, and leading of hay, which are not converted, and both tackſmen are bound to relieve the heritor of all public burden.

	A.	R.	P.
The Lands of Broach meaſure,	153	0	0
Cambred,	431	2	36
Clauchread,	485	2	11
	1070	1	0

They are holden each of the Crown; and Broach, being a two merk land of old extent, and Clauchread a twenty-ſhilling land, is ſtructed by retours anterior to the 1681, the purchaſer will, thereby be entitled to a freeh old qualification in the ſtewartry; and there is a charter already expede, with an unexecuted precept, ready to be delivered to the purchaſer.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD.

ALL and Whole the Lands of CRAIGNOOL, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. This farm conſiſts of about 250 acres Scots meaſure, whereof about 50 acres are arable and meadow paſture, and the remainder heath paſture. The preſent rent is 25 l. ſterling; but the lands are capable of great improvement, being within one mile and a half of the harbour of Creetown, where ſea-ſhell, well known from experience to be excellent manure, may be got at an eaſy rate, and the land-carriage.

ALSO to be SOLD,

That extenſive WOOD, which covers upwards of ſixty acres of the farms of Cool and Blairs, lying within the ſaid pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The wood conſiſts of various kinds, but chiefly Oak.

Any perſon inclining to become purchaſer may apply to John Malcolm, Eſq; of Barholm, the proprietor, at Ferrytown of Creetown, or Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of ſale, and other particulars.

E[illegible] and ſold by JOHN ROBERTSON, and ſold at his Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in [illegible] Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſent to any [illegible] at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*